

On Thursday afternoon, the two Houses, and a crowd of other spectators, met in the Representatives' Hall, to witness an exhibition of the attainments of four Deaf Mutes, under the direction of Mr. W. W. Turner, from the American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb at Hartford.

Mr. Turner stated that the first school of the kind ever established in this country was that at Hartford, founded in 1817. It commenced with seven scholars, and now has two hundred and four. Fourteen or fifteen other schools have since been established in this country—that at Hartford being the only one in New England. In 1819, a grant in aid was asked from Congress, and a township in Alabama was given for that purpose, which has since been sold, and the income from the proceeds paid one third of the expenses of the institution. The charge to pupils—including everything but clothing—is thus reduced to \$100. Part of all this is paid by the State to its beneficiaries, under the direction of the Governor. The object of Mr. Turner's visit was to interest people in the institution, so as to secure the sending of pupils from this State, who have not yet derived any benefit from the State appropriation.

There are now eighteen pupils from this State at the Asylum. The whole number from this State as yet educated there is one hundred and fifty-six.

The pupils who accompanied Mr. Turner were Master Lillie of Randolph, Miss Sally Wright of Middlebury, Master Kinsman of Royalton, and Miss Stewart of Massachusetts. Each of them went through a series of exercises at the black board, in a very successful manner, and greatly to the satisfaction of the audience. The little girl from Middlebury was highly complimented by Mr. Turner, as one of the sprightliest and most promising of his pupils.

One interesting part of the exercises was that of extempore composition—a word being given as the subject by some one of the audience, and communicated by Mr. Turner to the pupil, who immediately proceeded to write on the black board his ideas in relation thereto. Miss Stewart showed great readiness and wit, in this exercise, as well as fine mathematical talent, in her examination in Algebra. One of the sentences written by Master Kinsman excited much applause. A gentleman having proposed *Stephen A. Douglas* as a subject, the lad quickly wrote: "Stephen A. Douglas was a native of this State; but we need not be ashamed of him, for he has lived many years at the West. He has tried very hard to secure the favor of slaveholders, but he must fail, and be humbled."

The immense blessing the Asylum has conferred upon this class of persons is manifest to every one, though not fully appreciated. We earnestly urge all who have friends or neighbors to be thus benefited, to spare no pains to secure them the privileges of the Asylum. To those unable to pay, this blessing is offered without money and without price. The proper age for admission is ten. None are received under eight.

PERSONAL.

The St. Albans Messenger tolerates a correspondent "Z," whose "contentment" for truth is evidently not based upon "familiarity." He furnishes for that paper several gross misstatements, two or three of which require brief notice.

"Z" falsely states that, in the election of Secretary of State, Harris took the lead in joint assembly, at the start. He was third instead of first on the list.

"Z" falsely states that a "bargain" was made between Mr. Pangborn and us, on the night of the caucus, by virtue of which he was to be Secretary of the Senate, in case of our promotion. This statement is false in every particular—false in spirit and in letter, in substance and in detail.

"Z" falsely represents the manner of our nomination—pretending that votes from another caucus settled the result. In point of fact, one of the chief managers for Harris was one of the alleged intruders, and most active in securing him their votes. The first to cry "stop thief!" it has before been discovered, are not always the most innocent. Harris came out eight votes behind the successful candidate, and of course nothing like that number of votes were thus gained against him.

Whether "Z" is a hired falsifier, or a volunteer in trying to relieve the odium of a dishonorable transaction in which he was implicated, matters little. Where the facts are known, it matters as little what he says.

MONTPELIER, Oct. 28, 1854.

Our editorial scissors not having yet announced the Committees of the two Houses, a list of the principal ones may as well be given here. They are as follows:

Senate Committees.
Judiciary, Messrs. Coolidge, Sargent, Phelps.
Banks, Messrs. Jones, Dennison, Wadsworth.
Finance, Messrs. Williams, Allen, Daniels.
Claims, Messrs. Denison, Gleason, Farnsworth.
Education, Messrs. Benedict, Hurd, Huston.

House Committees.
Judiciary, Messrs. Coolidge, Sargent, Phelps.
Banks, Messrs. Jones, Dennison, Wadsworth.
Finance, Messrs. Williams, Allen, Daniels.
Claims, Messrs. Denison, Gleason, Farnsworth.
Education, Messrs. Benedict, Hurd, Huston.

Joint Committees.
Judiciary, Messrs. Coolidge, Sargent, Phelps.
Banks, Messrs. Jones, Dennison, Wadsworth.
Finance, Messrs. Williams, Allen, Daniels.
Claims, Messrs. Denison, Gleason, Farnsworth.
Education, Messrs. Benedict, Hurd, Huston.

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Banks, Messrs. Jones, Dennison, Wadsworth.
Finance, Messrs. Williams, Allen, Daniels.
Claims, Messrs. Denison, Gleason, Farnsworth.
Education, Messrs. Benedict, Hurd, Huston.

Elections, Messrs. Warner, White, Wheeler.

Roads, Messrs. Hoyt, Hyde, Paige.

House Committees.

Judiciary, Messrs. Washburn, Kirkland, Bartlett, of Lyndon, McLean, Edmunds.

Ways and Means, Messrs. Field, Harvey, James, Keith, Hotchkiss, of Georgetown.

Education, Messrs. Rankin, Fletcher, Bradford, King, Woodworth.

Roads, Messrs. Beckwith, Lymon, White, of Whiting, Keyes, Bartholomew, Banks, Messrs. Page, Stoughton, Carpenter, of Richford, Hatch, Smith, of Monkton.

Agriculture, Messrs. Sanford, of Orwell, Farnham, Brigham, Aldrich, of Westminster, Cheney.

Joint Committees.

Ath. Joint Rule, Messrs. Warner, Powers, Phelps, of the Senate. Messrs. Ferrin, Hunter, Weeks, of Salisbury, of the House.

Library, Messrs. Hurd, Farnsworth, of the Senate; Messrs. Edmunds, Nash, Batchelder, of the House.

We think an able body of men have not been found in these important posts, for many years, if ever. Mr. Jones of our country, it will be seen, is at the head of the Senate Committee on Banks—the most laborious if not most responsible and important position in the Senate. The applications for the charter of new banks are very numerous, and this portion of the business will engross much of the time of the Senate. We are glad to notice this mark of confidence in our Senator, who is recognized as one of the most able and influential members of a Senate that has seldom been stronger, or in any respect superior. Mr. Warner, unfortunately has been detained at home through most of the session thus far, by serious illness in his family. His absence, and his occasion, are much regretted, Mr. Warner being one of the most esteemed and most prominent members of the Senate.

Mr. Beckwith, of Middlebury, is at the head of the Committee on Roads, usually a position of much labor and responsibility, and having this year some very important business to consider—among other matters the charter of a Railroad from St. Johnsbury to Island Pond, which will be warmly contested. Mr. Beckwith of course takes a high rank among the members of the House—which is one of more than the usual ability.

On Friday afternoon, Mr. Deane was re-elected Reporter of the Debates of the Supreme Court, receiving 145 votes to 67 for Charles L. Williams and 85 for George A. Colburn.

The County and Probate officers for Addison County were reported in joint assembly on Friday, as follows:

Doratus Woster, *Asst. Judges.*

E. S. Hinman, *Asst. Judges.*

Horatio Seymour, *Probate Judge, Add. Dist.*

Harvey Mansill, *Probate Judge, N. H. Dist.*

David S. Church, *Sheriff.*

Fred. E. Woodbridge, *State's Attorney.*

Gaius A. Colburn, *High Bailiff.*

We will endeavor to furnish a complete list of Justices of the Peace for the county, in our next.

The business of legislation—now all that remains to be done—is getting forward rapidly in the House, thanks to the promptness and readiness of the Speaker, who is universally commended as a most capable and accomplished officer. The Senate will also take care that their part of the business does not lag. This is a working Legislature, determined to have its work done as soon as it can, and go its way. We predict that twice as many members of the present Legislature will be re-elected next year, as are now in their seats, after having a place in the last. This is sure to be a popular General Assembly, if it goes ahead and winds up as promptly as it has begun.

Antidote for the Fugitive Slave Law.

The following important bill was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Jones, last week:

AN ACT FOR THE DEFENSE OF LIBERTY AND FOR THE PUNISHMENT OF KIDNAPING.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, as follows:

SEC. 1. Every person who shall knowingly and maliciously declare, represent or pretend that any free person within this State is a slave, or owes service or labor to any person or persons, with intent to procure, or to aid or assist in procuring, the forcible removal of such free person from this State as a slave, shall pay a fine of three thousand dollars, and be imprisoned in the State Prison not less than five years. Provided, that nothing in this act shall be construed as applying to any claim of service from an apprentice for a fixed term.

SEC. 2. No declaration, representation or pretence that any person being or having been in this State is or has been a slave, shall be deemed proved except by the testimony of at least two credible witnesses, testifying to facts directly tending to establish the truth of such declaration, representation, or pretence; and every person who, upon any trial arising under this act shall falsely and wilfully represent or pretend, with intent to aid any party accused under this act, that any person was or is a slave, or owes or did owe service or labor to any person or persons, shall pay a fine of three thousand dollars, and be imprisoned in the State Prison not less than five years.

SEC. 3. On the trial of any prosecution arising under this act, no deposition shall be received as evidence of the truth of any statement contained in such deposition.

SEC. 4. Every person who shall

obstruct any officer in the service of any warrant issued in accordance with this act, or who shall aid in the escape of any person accused under this act, while pursued by such officer, or in his custody, shall be imprisoned in the State Prison not less than one year.

The Republican Party.

Is this party needed in the present aspect of our national affairs? We think it is, and have some reasons to give for our conviction.

The question of paramount importance, now claiming the attention of the American people, is the question, whether freedom or slavery shall henceforth be the controlling element in this great Republic. It is obvious that the South is pushing resolutely and desperately for a final and unquestioned supremacy in the national councils, and that the issue thus tendered can be successfully met only by an organization having a basis differing from any of the old party platforms. The Whig and Democratic parties have neither of them been formed with reference to this question, and while an immense majority of both at the north are fully prepared to meet the issue offered by the south, it is evident that they cannot do so, unitedly and effectually, without a new organization.

Again, the old party questions are nearly all obsolete, and such of them as remain are not of a fundamental character. They are matters of expediency, not of principle, and are like to be settled much more satisfactorily, if left as open questions, than by making them the basis of a distinct party organization. They are certainly of a character altogether trivial, as compared with the question, which has recently been so emphatically forced upon the attention of the nation. The essential character of our Institutions, the hopes of civilization and Christianity, all the great and permanent interests of these United States, are involved in the struggle, which the south has now renewed for the extension of its peculiar institutions. In such a crisis, shall we of the north be found false to our position—false to our instincts as freemen—false to our country and to our God? We hope for better things of the north. We trust there is no manhood enough among us—enough of superiority to old party names and trivialities—enough of patriotism and devotion to the highest well-being of the Republic to secure a union of all, who are resolutely bent on maintaining the right and giving to it a permanent and unquestioned security.

We know that there are timid men, and selfish politicians who object to such a union as sectional. But we think it sufficient to say, that it is not necessarily sectional, for we believe the best part of the south will rejoice in such a combination, and besides, that, if it must be sectional in its organization it is national in its ends. Its aim is the highest and most truly national that any party has ever proposed to itself, and, in our judgment, there can be no greater folly than to shrink from its lofty purpose, because the men who may sympathize with it, are found mostly in one section of the country.

We do not forget that there are foolish men and dishonest men, who will raise the cry that this organization, which we advocate, is only an Abolition party. To all who have sincere objections on this point, it will be enough to say, that the abolition party aims at the Abolition of slavery, where it now exists, while the design of the Republican party is, to prevent the extension of slavery into territory where it does not exist, and thus secure a permanent advantage in our national councils to the interests of freedom. We personally desire the suppression of Slavery in the southern States, and, were we a resident of the south, would do our best to bring it about. The south emphatically needs an Abolition party—but for the north or the country at large, we are not now advocating it. All that the north can accomplish by party organization, is embraced in the aims of the Republican movement.

LARGE EGGS.—Mr. Wm. Turner, of Cornwall, left at our office one day last week, two hen's eggs, weighing 7 oz. These are pretty large, but Mr. L. W. Stow left one hen's egg on our table, that weighed 41 oz.—measuring 61 by 81 inches. He says, "tell Mr. Wright of Weybridge, to try again."

WE have received the first number of a new paper from Northfield, Vt., entitled the "Star of Vermont." It is published by R. S. Sanborn & Co. It is of respectable size, well printed, and devoted to the inculcation of American principles. Terms, \$1.25 in advance.

The Green Mountain Herald, printed at Randolph, is dead.

THE ANNIVERSARY of the Vt. Bible, and the Vermont Colonization Societies, came off with much interest, on Wednesday and Thursday evenings last. The receipts into the Treasurers' hands, of each, as the Reports of the Treasurers and Secretaries exhibited, show an increasing interest among the masses of the people of Vermont in favor of the Bible and of Colonization. The reports, the addresses and other proceedings were listened to by gratified audiences. Messrs. Lord, Pease, and others addressed the Bible Society, and Messrs. Wheeler, Mitchell, Kirkland and Benedict, the Colonization Society. The facts presented show that the latter Society is doing immense good to the African race, and that the Society is getting a strong hold on the confidence and affections of the people.—*Walton's Daily Journal.*

GRAPES.

The subscriber gave notice last week, that he would furnish slips of grapes and perhaps, on certain conditions, a few near vines to those who might call the present week, on Friday, at 2 o'clock, P. M. and suggested, that he might add a few remarks respecting slips and trimming. Slips may be kept in a cellar tied in a bundle (favorite ones in the center) in earth, slightly moist. Some dip the ends in melted wax. They may be inserted in the ground in the spring, say April. Some put them into the ground in late autumn and cover them with six inches or a foot of dirt, but probably with less success. Allowing the slips to have three eyes, place them in the ground at an angle of 45 degrees with the horizon, with the top eye just peeping out at the surface, and an inch of the slip showing itself above it. It is useful to make a hole with a rod a little larger than the slips, that they may be admitted with out bruising. After the slips are inserted press the ground around them as if actually as the foot will do it. If set in the autumn, this operation should be performed again in the spring. Place something, say a single, perpendicularly on the south side of each, to shade it from eight to twelve hours a day through the first summer, from the more intense solar rays. Give them a little water (soap suds is better) every few days, when the clouds withhold. As they develop, it is very important that the tender stalk should be protected against withering winds. After all care, more than half of them will doubtless be found dead the second spring. It may be expedient to set them on a rich spot, 8 or 10 to a square-yard, with the purpose of transplanting the survivors, the second spring or autumn of their growth, to their final destination. None will die if removed with tolerable care. Whatever grows the first year, should be cut off, say first of Nov., within 2 or 3 eyes of its starting point. The next autumn, if vigorous, three times as many eyes may be left. Hoare, one of the best writers on the grape, says it should not be allowed to bear till the circumference is 2½ inches just above the ground, and never thereafter except ten pounds for every half inch of increase. Many vines are greatly injured, sometimes substantially ruined, by being suffered to load themselves with fruit prematurely.

REMARKS ON TRIMMING NEW VINES.

T. A. MERRILL.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

EMIGRANTS MURDERED BY INDIANS.—One Million Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars in Gold—Five Hundred Passengers.

New York, Oct. 27.

The steamship George Law, which left Aspinwall on the evening of the 17th, has arrived, bringing the California mails to Sept. 30, \$1,024,000 in gold, and 305 passengers, brought down by the steamship Sonora. She left Aspinwall in company with the steamer Falcon, for Havana.

She has experienced a succession of strong northerly gales since passing Cuba, accompanied with a very heavy sea.

The steamship Yankee Blade, which left San Francisco in company with the Sonora, had not been heard of at Panama up to the time of sailing of the George Law from Aspinwall, and fears were entertained that some accident had befallen her.

There is but little news from California by this arrival.

The principal assignees of treasure by the George Law are Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co. \$240,000; Adams & Co. \$255,750; Wells, Fargo & Co. \$151,300; Van Hise & Co. \$140,000; Deane & Co. \$140,000; Newhouse and Esposito \$20,000; Thomas Watson & Sons \$22,000; John Cunningham, \$11,200; James Hinkins \$12,000; Samuel Austin, \$11,650.

IMPORTANT FROM SONORA.—By the arrival of the steamer Goliath, Los Angeles papers to Sept. 21, had been received at San Francisco, as had also the San Diego Herald of the 17th.

A report had been brought to the crossing of the Colorado, that a company of emigrants, numbering fifty, all from Texas, were murdered August 20th, by the Indians. Several women and children who were in the train, were also killed. It is feared, to a more horrid fate. Six hundred head of cattle were also carried off. The news was brought by a small train, which had been in the rear, and fortunately escaped. Other parties of Americans encountered the Indians near Tucson, and one American was killed. The American were more than twice as many as the Indians. Twenty-five Americans had perished for want of water.

FROM OREGON.—We learn that a terrible massacre of overland emigrants had been committed by the Wineros Indians on Boise river, near Fort Boise. The persons killed were Alex. Ward, wife and seven children, Sam'l Nilligan, Mr. Babcock, of Lexington, Missouri; Dr. Adams and brother of Michigan; Mr. Amos, and Mr. White and child, of Missouri, and two Germans and a Frenchman, whose names are unknown.

The Indians carried off forty head of cattle, five horses, and about \$40,000. A considerable force had been sent in pursuit of the savages.

THE CASE OF DR. GRAHAM, who has been on trial in New York, for the murder of Col. Loring, was given to the jury on Monday evening and after an absence of over eight hours they returned with a verdict of guilty of manslaughter in the second degree. The penalty for this offence is imprisonment in the state prison not less than four nor more than seven years. Previous to the close of the trial Mr. Wright, the juror who was stated to be a cousin of Mrs. Graham, was compelled to leave the jury box, by the action of the other jurors, who were desirous of rendering an impartial verdict, and the trial was concluded with only eleven jurors. After the rendition of the verdict, the prisoner's counsel, Mr. O'Connor, obtained a stay of proceedings for twenty days, to enable him to file a bill of exceptions.

THE ALLIANCE, Eng., says that it is reported that 40,000 persons die annually in Germany from the delirium tremens.

Interesting Intelligence—Remains of Sir John Franklin Discovered.

A telegraphic dispatch received last night from Montreal, announces the receipt at that city, of intelligence of the discovery of the remains of Sir John Franklin and his companions.

The news is said to have been sent by Dr. Rae, who has been for some years prosecuting inquiries on this subject along the borders of the Arctic Sea, to Sir George Simpson, Governor of the Hudson Bay Territory. It is stated that the unfortunate adventurers perished by starvation in the Spring of 1850, northwest of Box River. The details of this intelligence will be awaited with great anxiety. Dr. Rae commenced his exploration in 1849, and according to his instruction was to be at the mouth of the Coppermine River on the first of July of that year and to work his way from that point towards Burrows Strait. That exploration proved unsuccessful, and he was afterwards directed to continue his researches during the subsequent year. These also proved unavailing; and in February, 1852, Dr. Rae returned from still another exploring tour down McKenzie's River, and eastward along the coast for 500 miles without finding any traces of the party. The last traces of Sir John Franklin, it will be remembered, fixed the fact that he passed the Winter of 1845-6 on Beechy Island, where the graves of three of his companions, over 600 cans which had contained preserved provisions and other relics were discovered. The news of Dr. Rae's discovery will create a marked sensation everywhere, and further details will be awaited with great interest.—*N. Y. Times.*

Full Particulars Relative to the Discovery of the Remains of Sir John Franklin.

MONTPELIER, Saturday, Oct. 21.

The Herald of this morning has the following:

In our extra of yesterday evening, we informed the public that a rumor was current in town that the remains of Sir John Franklin and of his crew and their ships had been discovered. We immediately dispatched a special messenger to the Hudson Bay Company's House at Lachine, and through the kindness of the Governor, Sir George Simpson, are enabled to lay before our readers the following outlines of a dispatch received by him yesterday from Dr. Rae.

Dr. Rae has been absent on the coast since the first of July, and on the 23rd August last, from whence he forwarded letters by express to Sir George Simpson, via the Red River Settlement.

After briefly noticing the result of his own explorations, and the difficulties with which they had to contend, he proceeds to state that from the Esquimaux he had obtained certain information of the fate of Sir John Franklin, who had been starved to death, after the loss of his ships, which were crushed in the ice, and while making their way south to the Great Fish River, of Buck, near the outlet of which a party of whites died, leaving accounts of their sufferings in the mutilated corpses of some, which had evidently furnished food to their unfortunate companions.

This information, although not derived from the Esquimaux, who had communicated with the whites, and who found their remains, but from another hand who obtained the details *en route*, may yet be relied on. No doubt is left of the truth of the report, as the natives had in their possession various articles of European manufacture, which had been in possession of the whites. A among these are several silver spoons, forks, etc., one of which is engraved Sir John Franklin, K. C. B., while the others have crests and initials on them which identify the owners as having belonged to the ill-fated expedition. Drawings of some of these have been sent down.

This fearful tragedy must have occurred as long ago as the Spring of 1850. The foregoing embraces all the particulars as yet known in this city.

DREADFUL MORTALITY.—A letter from an officer of the United States steamer Sabine, dated at Spezia, September 18, states that when she was at Constantinople, the combined English and French forces had lost some thirty thousand men by cholera, and they were still dying in great numbers. One English frigate lost one hundred and seventy men during one night. It is impossible to imagine the horrid state they were in. The writer had several conversations with British officers, and he concluded that they were very doubtful of success at Sevastopol owing to the dreadful condition of their men.

AN American citizen named Phillips was recently arrested at Basle, Switzerland, on the supposition that he was Mazzini, the political agitator. Mr. Phillips was treated very harshly, and confined in jail for several days. He asks 25,000 francs as damages and apology from the Swiss Cantonal Government. This has been refused, and Mr. Phillips comes home to get the Federal Government to interfere in his behalf.

IT is computed that there will be twenty one thousand miles of railroad in the United States on the 1st day of January next. The longest railroad on the surface of the globe is the Illinois Central, which is 731 miles in length, and is rapidly approaching completion.

THE watch seals, formerly belonging to General Washington, were lately plowed up almost at the same time; the one, a gold seal, was lost by his nephew, in Virginia about seventeen years ago; and the other, a silver one, was lost by himself at the scene of Braddock's defeat. Both bear his initials.

THE agent of the Cunard steamers in New York has ordered large bells, which will be rung in the fog, and directs that hereafter the steam whistle be freely used in all their vessels.

A great number of disasters are said to have occurred on Lake Michigan last week. The names are given of about a dozen vessels that were driven ashore.

Legislature of Vermont.

THURSDAY, Oct. 24, 1854.

SENATE.—Bills introduced and referred. By Mr. Gleason, to pay A. W. Beard \$30, (return of money paid for license) read 1st and 3d times, and referred to committee on Claims. From the House, relating to Bank shares, owned by persons out of the State, (imposing tax thereon), to committee on Banks. To incorporate Pleasant Ridge Cemetery in Thetford; to committee on Finance. Bill relating to Auditor's Reports, ordered to be engrossed and read 3d time.

Petitions introduced and referred.—By Messrs. French and Atkinson, praying for a Board of Education; to committee on Education. Adj.

HOUSE.—Prayer by Rev. F. W. Shelton.

Public Bills introduced. By Mr. Washburn, to increase the salaries of judges of the supreme and circuit courts; by Mr. Parks, to equalize costs of parties in county and supreme courts; by Mr. Beckwith, relating to actions on bonds and other obligations of corporations; Senate bill, relating to witnesses.

Bills introduced and referred. By Mr. Rankin to incorporate the Lake State Co., to committee on manufactures; by Mr. Edmunds, to incorporate Vermont Episcopal Institute at Burlington, to committee on education; by Mr. Bassom, granting a ferry to Benj. B. Brown, to judiciary committee.

Resolution. By Washburn, requesting Daniel Robinson of Bennington to deposit the sword of Col. Baum, captured at Bennington, in the hall of the House of Representatives, to be kept as a relic of the Revolution.

The amendment of the Senate, taking Friday next 3 P. M., to elect reports of Decisions of the Supreme Court, was concurred in.

Bills referred. To tax the profits of banking, to committee of ways and means; to abolish the office of State Superintendent of common schools, to committee on education; to prevent obstructions in streets and highways, to committee on roads; in addition to the liquor law, to select committee on that subject.

SENATE.—Bills relating to a tax on Orleans County to defray expense of building a Jail House,—providing for the reference of actions in the county courts, were severally read the 3d time and passed.

HOUSE.—Petitions referred, Of Jonas Hoyt and L. S. Humphrey and others, General committee; of Joseph Brockway, to judiciary committee; of Eliza Smith and others, to ways and means; in the last war with Great Britain, to committee on Military Affairs; of Lewis B. Whitlock, for remuneration for discovering a remedy for the potato rot—read and referred to committee on agriculture.

Reports. By General committee, against bear and cub bill, and it was rejected; for bill relating to juror's fees, (allowing 50 cts. for trying each action) and it was laid on the table.

The Speaker announced the following select committees:

On bills relating to the grand list, Messrs. White of Panton, Rogers of Wheelock, McLean of Fairlee, Congdon of Danby, Mellen of Plainfield.

On division of Burlington, Messrs. Bartlett of Lyndon, Beckwith of Middlebury, McLean of Cabot, Cook of Charlotte, Hotchkiss of Georgia.

On division of Windsor County, Messrs. Edmunds of Bennington, Sargent of Barre, Robinson of Burlington, Sargent of Richmond, Nash of New Haven.

The Senate came in to elect Sergeant-at-Arms and other officers. The Joint Assembly proceeded to ballot for Sergeant-at-Arms.

S. P. RICHMOND, of Montpelier, was elected. The following appointments were then made: FREDERICK F. HOVEY, of Jericho, State Librarian; DANIEL ROBERTS, of Manchester, Bank Commissioner; GEO. B. KELLOGG, of Saxton's River, Adjutant and Inspector General, receiving 92 votes—the other candidates having 125 votes, the other candidates being Bela Howe and Barnes Frisbie; LYMAN P. WHITE, of Whiting, Judge Advocate General.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24, 1854.

SENATE.—Bills introduced and referred. By Mr. Denison to divide the town of Woodstock and establish a new town by the name of South Woodstock. Read twice and referred to select committee. By Mr. Green, to incorporate the New England Verde Antique Marble Company, read twice, and referred to committee on Manufactures. By Mr. Leavens, to incorporate the Northern Vermont Bank, read twice and referred to committee on Banks.

HOUSE.—Resolution. By Mr. Fish, that no bill be introduced after Saturday next—rejected.

Public Bills introduced. By Mr. Carpenter, to amend ch. 80, relating to the grand list; by Mr. Jesselyn of P. to repeal part of chap. 20, relating to town superintendents of common schools; by Mr. Mason, in amendment of act relating to insurance on lives by foreign companies; by Mr. Rankin, to create and perpetuate the library of the state prison.

Bills referred. Senate bill taxing Orleans County, to members of that county; bill annexing Goshen, &c., to select committee of five.

HOUSE.—Bills introduced and referred. By Mr. French, in relation to the shire of Caledonia county; changing place to St. Johnsbury. Referred to a select committee.

Resolution. By Mr. Atkinson, directing the Secretary to procure the printing of bills designated for that purpose by printing com.

The bill in relation to the reports of the Auditor, providing for a further distribution, was read the 3d time, and on the question of its passage, it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 13, nays 12.

HOUSE.—Public bills introduced. By Mr. Lynde, in relation to banks, holding private property of stockholders to amount of stock for redemption of the bills; by Mr. Beckwith relating to service of process on non-resident trustees of railroads; by Mr. Stoughton, relating to banks of discount.